DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

JE MAINTIENDRAI

Deel IX. ZATURDAG den 24sten NOVEMBER, 1821. N. 47.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgen uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

Aan den Uitgever van de Curaçaosche Courant.

Wy zyn allen leerzaam in het navolgen van het schandelyke kwaad. *Juvenalis.*

MYN HEER!—Het proefstuk welke in uw laatste nummer verscheen, is eerder een kenteeken van voortreffelyk zamenstel, dan wat het in het algemeen verwacht werden te zyn: eene wederlegging van den "Inboorling van Curaçao." In waarheid myn Heer de Uitgever! hoe meer wy de beide stukken met elkander vergelyken hoe meer wy ons van de weinige gelykvormigheid tusschen dezelve overtuigen. De Menschenvriend schynt by het intreden in zyn onderwerp zyne pen in de inkt van Lethe te hebben gedoopt en het wezenlyke oogmerk zyner uitleggingen vergetende, rukt hy zich op eene wilde wyze in andere byzonderheden verre verschillend van die onder beschouwing, tracht te bewyzen dat de emigratie ten hoogsten voordeelig voor dit eiland is geweest, even als of de zaak bevorens betwist was geworden, en besluit nog wilder, met de aantyging van gebrek aan gastvryheid jegens de emigranten die alhier eene schuilplaats zochten.

Nu myn Heer! is het myn voornemen geweest, my uit het tooneel van den stryd te begeven; dewyl, na daadzaken welke voor zichzelve spreken en welke geene prismaticke welsprekendheid kan vernietigen, te hebben gemeld, er niets meer overbleef om over dit onderwerp te zeggen; maar daar het zyn zoude, de zaak welke wy ons hebben aangetrokken, de zaak van ons vaderland onregtvaardig te verlaten, door stilzwygend het gevoelen van vreemdelingen misschien die met de localiteit van de plaats niet bekend zyn, voorby te gaan, zoude het niet kwalyk zyn, duidelykheidshalven tegen te spreken, het gene ten opzigte der emigratie is te berde gebragt.

De emigratie is verre van voordeelig, zeer nadeelig voor de algemeene massa op dit eiland geweest; zelfs toestemmende dat zy op den eersten opslag eenen vryen omloop van metale geldstukken te weeg bragt en daardoor de middelen tot levensonderhoud voor ons zigtbaarder maakte, veroorzaakte zy evenwel ter zelfder tyd eene onlydelyke schaarsheid van elk artikel van levensmiddel door het geheele eiland, en eene gewigtige omwenteling in de huishoudelyke spaarzaamheid. Inderdaad, met uitzondering van zeer weinigen, zeer weinigen vergelykenderwyze, welkers levensstand hun hebben in staat gesteld om tegen het kwaad dezer schaarsheid door middel van commerciele en plaatselyke voordeelen op te wegen, hebben de midden en armere klasse, welke het gros der inwoners uitmaken, en welkers lot, de wezenlyke standaard is waardoor het geluk of ongeluk van een land wordt getuigd, gekwynd uit gebrek van elke noodzakelykheid, en zagen gelyk Tantalus met greetige oogen dat gene, hetwelk zy het vermogen niet hadden, zich te verschaffen.

De tweede vergezochte tegenwerping is het gebrek van gastvryheid jegens de van hunne huizen verdrevene vlugtelingen, welke echter geene wederlegging behoeft, wyl het eene ontegensprekelyke waarheid is, dat de emigranten met gepaste welvoegelykheid alhier ontvangen en behandeld zyn geworden; en indien men er zelfs op aandringt, dat het volk van Curaçao hoofdzakelyk tot de Zuid Amerikaansche zaak overhelt, bewyst dit evenwel in geenen deele, dat hunne harten vereeld zyn, voor het lot der lydenden. Maar de "Menschenvriend" schynt inteboezemen, dat terwyl de emigranten onder onze daken huisvesteden, geene opmerkingen moesten zyn gemaakt omtrent de onwettelyke handelwyzen hunner kapers: Wonderbare redeneerkunde in der daad! doch hy konde meer te regt hebben aangevoerd dat terwyl zy onder ons inwoonden en de onbegrensdste voordeelen van bescherming en gastvryheid genoten, zy de verongelykingen deze kolonie, van welke zy tevens alle noodzakelyke hulpmiddelen voor hunne krygsmagt op de kust verkrygen, aangedaan, konden hebben verhinderd, een vermogen hetwelk vele hunner bezaten; nog meer: hy zegt ons, dat wy voor de beledigingen geene vertogen moesten maken tegen de onderdanen dier natie met welke wy op vriendelyke termen zyn; tegen wien zoude hy dan willen dat wy vertoogen maakten? tegen de Turken of Grieken?—Dit is geheel en al eene nieuwe bespiegeling in staatkundige zaken, welke belagchelyk zal schynen, zelf in de oogen van hun, wier gunst hy daarmede beoogde te zoeken.

De "Menschenvriend" is ook verwoed, om dat de tegenspoeden van dit eiland in verband met de omstandigheden der emigratie zyn te berde gebragt; hy zegt ons, dat "Curaçao dor is," als of wy onze oorspronkelyke aanmerkingen over deze zelfde grondslag niet reeds hadden te kennen gegeven; maar hoe onnatuurlyk bespiegelt hy, wanneer hy het onmiddelyk verband van eene zaak met derzelver gevolgen niet kan nasporen, en bevatten, dat het eene, natuurlyk uit het andere voortvloeit: de rampen, van de heerschende droogte verzwaarden op het hoofd van de midden en armere klasse, naar mate eene vermeerdering van monden, de duurte van elk artikel van levensmiddel grooter en gevoeliger maakte: wy ontkennen niet, dat de droogte met of zonder de emigratie zoude hebben plaats gehad; maar dit houden wy staande, dat derzelver uitwerkingen in het laatste geval, minder ernstig door het grootste gedeelte der inwoners zouden zyn gevoeld geworden. De emigratie was, als het ware, de voorloper van het nieuwe stelzel van zeerovery, waardoor de raderen onzer zeevaart in hunnen loop gestremd en onze zeevarende medeburgers van hunne bekrompene broodwinning voor eenen tyd zyn ontstoken geworden.

Maar, myn Heer de Uitgever! wyl het niet myn oogmerk was, om my in een staatkundig onderzoek te verbinden, waarvoor ik niet bevoegd ben, maar alleen om daadzaken te vermelden, welker gewigtige strekking te huis koomt aan het hart van allen die daarin belang hebben, zal ik nu van deze hoofdzaak afscheid nemen; en gelyk Cincinnatus van oudtyds, na de taak van eenen deugdzamen burger te hebben volbragt, het veld voor andere aangenamer afroepingen, verlaten, om alleen weder te voorschyn te komen, wanneer pligt zulks mogt gebieden

Van U, Hemelsche vermogens! die op vroomheid letten, verwacht myn arbeid deszelfs laatste beloning.

EEN INBOORLING VAN CURACAO.

SPANJE.

Madrid, 23sten Aug.—Gedurende de laatste drie dagen waren wy in eenen gedurigen staat van onrust en ontroering. De gebeurtenissen welke plaats hadden, zyn van zoodanig gewigt, dat de nadenkenden dezelven als het begin van een burger oorlog beschouwen.

Op den 20sten dezer ten negen uur s'avonds, begon eene vergadering vóór het gevangenhuis, waarin verscheidene van de koninglyke wachten opgesloten waren, die het gepeupel verstrooid hebben, toen hetzelve omtrent eene maand geleden, den koning beledigden, het hatelyke volksgezang van *Tragala Perro* aanteheffen. Toen hun gedrag geweldiger werd, kwam de wacht kommandant tusschen in, waarop hy en zyne manschappen grovelyk aangevallen werd, en het gepeupel weigerde te vertrekken. De soldaten gaven eenige slagen, maar op eene wyze dat 't niemand veel konde schaden. Het gerugt van de zaak kwam weldra ter ooren van de Club de la Fontana; van waar vier honderd persoonen vertrokken om hunne zamengezworenen te versterken, en stouter beledigingen werden er gepleegd. Het opperhoofd van de Politie verscheen op de plaats, men berigtte hem dat de officier van de wacht en zyne manschappen, zonder reden een aanval op het volk gedaan hadden. Hy trachtte de gisting te stillen door de soldaten te beschuldigen, en byna de wezenlyke daders van het oproer te vleyen. Generaal Morillo verscheen aan het hoofd van een militair detachement op die plaats: hy werd aangevallen met de wanvoegelykste scheld woorden, en de verbittertste onder het gedrang trachtten om zyn voortgang te stuiten. Ziende dat zyn gezag dus tegengegaan en veracht werd, besloot hy met dien nadruk en vaardigheid welke de omstandigheden eischten, te handelen, en met zyne rotting in zyne hand, baande hy een weg door het dikke en oproerige gedrang, en dwong hen om zich te verspreiden

Van daar gingen zy in groepen naar de Club de la Fontana, waar de vermaardste orateurs hunne woede aanhitsten door het verhaal van de zaak te veranderen, verklarende valschelyk dat Morillo met zyn blote sabel, vele burgers ellendiglyk gewond had. Het geschreeuw van 'den dood voor Morillo,' het hoofd van Morillo, volgde deze aanbitsende redevoering.

Op den volgenden dag (den 21sten) vergaderde eene menigte volks vroeg in den morgen op de straten, en het gepeupel tegen over de Club, bedroeg meer dan 10,000. Een geroep voor de hoofden van Morillo en de ministers weergalmde uit alle hoeken. Het hoofd van de policie maakte bekend, dat de minister van oorlog de afstand van generaal Morillo, aangenomen had; wiens ambt door generaal Montemayor, ad-interim zal uitgevoerd worden. Dit had de uitwerking, om de onstuimige geest, welke door het gepeupel getoond werd, te stillen.

Op den 22sten heerschtte er vele ontroering. Men eischte heftiglyk de teregtstelling van Morillo; en men wachtte zeer ongeduldig, naar s'konings antwoord op de bekend making, welke bekend was door [illegible] gedaan te hebben.

Generaal Morillo liet op den nacht van den 21sten eene proclamatie uitgaan, waarin hy de vuige lasteringen weerspreekt met welke kwaadgezinde menschen zynen goeden naam belaagd hebben, door valschelyk te beschuldigen, dat hy zyn sabel tegen het vergaderde volk getrokken heeft; na een berigt gegeven te hebben, van zyne pogingen om orde te herstellen, zegt hy "Myn zwaard, welke ik nooit zal gebruiken, dan tegen de vyanden van myn land bleef in de schede.—Ik sprak bedaard aan allen, en trachtte slechts om het gewoel te temmen, en handhaafde die achting welke men aan de wetten en het gouvernement verschuldigd is."

Het Journal de Paris voegt er by, in een postscriptum gedagteekend 10 uur s'avonds van den 23sten.—"s'Konings antwoord is zoo even aangekomen. Z. M wil den afstand van generaal Morillo niet aannemen, maar beveelt, dat hy teregt gesteld zal worden, door eenen krygsraad. Dit antwoord is nog aan het publiek niet bekend. Eene groote menigte volks bestormd de straten. Eene uitbarsting van oproer wordt verwacht."

Madrid, 23sten Aug.—Wy hebben de volgende byvoegelyke omstandigheden, betrekkelyk de ontroeringen, welke in Madrid plaats hadden, ontvangen.

Het oppermagtige volk, denkende dat deszelfs M. beledigd was, volgde Morillo, uitroepende booswigt—dronkaard, en verklaarde dat hy vermoord moest worden. Morillo bleef wandelen tot donker toe; hy ging toen in de kwartieren van het regiment Sagunta, welkers officieren verklaarden dat zy hem niet wilden gehoorzamen, en noemden hem, een servile. Van daar ging hy naar de barakken van het regiment van den Infant Don Carlos, waar hy weldra met zekerheid vernam, dat hy slechts op het regiment der Lyf wachten dat van den Infant Don Carlos, en dat van den prins, konde vertrouwen, de nacht kwam aan, en de Club de la Fontana opende deszelfs vergadering.

De woedendste besloten, dat zy zich met ponjaarden moeten wapenen, en Morillo vermoorden; zy haasten zich naar zyn verblyf, waar zy eene wacht vonden, bestaande uit het regiment van den prins, en dat van de Spaansche lyfwachten, die hen met het geroep ontvingen van "Onze generaal voor altoos!" en naar hunne wapens liepen. Deze houding aan de zyde van de militairen veroorzaakte eene *sauve qui peut* verwydering aan de zyde van het gepeupel.

Het ministerie gaf blyken van groote kleinmoedigheid in deze zaak, en de policie chef maakte een gemeene zaak met de geweldige party van de Club de la Fontana. Morillo verweest den minister met gebrek aan gezag; en na het bevel overgegeven te hebben, vertrok hy naar den koning.—

November 23, 1821.

FOR ST. THOMAS.

THE BRITISH SLOOP



PETRIE,

J. S. King, Master,

Will positively sail on Tuesday morning, and take Freight on reasonable terms. Apply at the store of SAMUEL LYON.

November 23, 1821.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE SCHOONER



MACDONOUGH,

R. Auger, Master,

Will sail in all next week. For Freight or Passage apply to SAMUEL LYON.

The public are cautioned not to credit the Crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the consignee or captain.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 23sten Nov. 1821.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 15, en
De Ronde Broden 16 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—NOVEMBER.

17.	golet	Rooseboom, Luydens,	Aruba
19.	bark	Fanny, de Haseth	Spaansche kust
	golet	Las Hermanas, Evertsz,	Aruba
	bark	Mercuur, Walter,	St Thomas
	golet	Venus, Arends,	Aruba
	——	Maria, Domingo,	St. Thomas
	——	Twee Zusters, Bareth,	Sp. kust
	——	Regulus, Marine,	Porto Rico
	——	Jacobs, Craane,	Aruba
	——	Maria Cathalina, Danies,	Sp. kust
	——	Carmen, Ferrer,	Puerto Cabello
	——	Mac Donough, Auger,	New York
20.	——	Tom, Craycroft,	Philadelphia
21.	bark	Helena, Eltino,	Spaansche kust
	——	Petrie, King,	St. Thomas
	golet	La Granda Louisa, Le Clerc,	Sp. kust
22.	bark	Prudencia, Naguere,	ditto

UITGEKLAARD—NOVEMBER.

17.	golet	Venus, Perijol,	Zee
	——	Two Friends, Benoit,	ditto
	——	Anna, Mostis,	St. Domingo
	——	Amelia, Gemebely,	Cuba
	bark	Experiment, Columbe,	St. Thomas
	golet	Alexander, Howell,	Zee
19.	——	Anna, Bolwig.	Hayti
	——	Beauty, Marcantonie,	Spaansche kust
20.	——	Cornelia, Moller,	St. Domingo
	——	Diana, Lion,	Spaansche kust
21.	——	Christina, Lampe,	Aruba
	bark	Sally, De Leon,	Spaansche kust
22.	golet	Eliza, Servo,	Jamaica
	——	Catalina, De Pool,	Spaansche kust
	faluche	San Juan, Fraginal	Puerto Cabello
	golet	Las Hermanas, Evertsz,	Aruba
	bark	Helena, Eltino,	Spaansche kust
23.	golet	Rooseboom. Luydens,	Aruba
	——	El Carmen, Martines,	Puerto Cabello

Zondag zynde de geboorte dag van Hare Majesteit, werden de gewone betoningen van achting by die gelegenheid waargenomen.

Op Dingsdag kwam Z. M.'s brik de Zwaluwe, van 18 stukken, kapitein De Jonge, van Suriname albier aan, na eene reis van 10 dagen, en zal eenigen tyd op deze station blyven, om bescherming aan onzen handel te verlenen. De Zwaluwe deed by het ten anker komen een salut, hetwelke door het Water Fort beantwoord werd.

Wy hebben by deze gelegenheid berigten ontvangen dat eene uitgebreide zamenzwering ontdekt was onder eenige slecht gezinde slaven, behoorende aan verscheidene plantagien gelegen aan de grenzen van Suriname, welke die kolonie van Esequibo en Berbice scheiden Wy hebben vernomen dat de zamenzweerders de vernieling van alle blanken ten oogmerk hadden, en gevolgelyk om derzelver eigendommen te plunderen. Men meldt dat een blank persoon, een directeur door hen vermoord is. Echter toen de Zwaluwe vertrok, was de rust weder hersteld, aangezien een detachement van het garnisoen onverwyld naar de plaats van oproer afgezonden was. De voornaamste aanvoerders zyn opgevat en naar de stad Paramaribo opgebragt. Er zyn kommissarissen naar het district waar de opstand begonnen is, vertrokken, ten einde de noodzakelyke berigten intewinnen, om met de teregtstelling der verdachte slaven voorttevaren, hetwelke met het minst mogelyke verwyl zal geschieden.

Op Donderdag middag deed Z. M.'s brik de Zwaluwe een salut, ter eere van Zyne Excellentie's geboorte dag.

Eene wapenstilstand is door de oorlogende armeën der Patriotten en Koningsgezinden in Mexiko gesloten. Op den 11den Augustus stemde de kolonel Santana in een door den onderkoning gemaakt voorstel, dat de poorten den volgenden dag zoude geopend, de gevangenen aan beide zyde vrygesteld, en dat de landlieden in kleine getallen, in de stad zoude toegelaten worden. De voorwaarden van denzelve, 17 in getal, zyn te Cordova tusschen Don Juan O'Donoju, onderkoning, en Don Manuel Yterbide, opperbevelhebber van de keizerlyke krygsmagt van Mexico gemaakt op de basis—1ste. Dat Mexico oppermagtig en onafhankelyk zal zyn, en genoemd zal worden het Mexiaansche keizerryk—2de. Deszelfs gouvernement zal zyn eene gematigde constitutioneele alleenheerscbing—en 3de. Dat Ferdinand de 7de, vertrekkende naar Mexico, zoude regeren, en in zyn afzyn, zyne erfgenamen of opvolgers.—Twee afgezanten van Don Juan O'Donoju, staan naar Spanje te vertrekken met het traktaat, en in denzelfden tyd bieden de Cortes van Mexico Fernando den kroon aan, hem verzoekende zyne goedkeuring over het 3de artikel.

Wy hebben deze week Caracas Gazetten ontvangen, waar uit wy de belangrykste gedeelten van derzelver inhoud vertaald hebben, welke hier beneden aangehaald zullen worden.

Het volgende uittreksel van een brief door ons van onzen Corresdondent te La Guayra ontvangen, behelst alleenlyk de berigten, van wegens, de omstandigheden van de expeditie van Morales, dat tot nog toe uitgelekt is. :—

Extract uit een brief van La Guayra, gedagteekend 17den November 1821.

" Een Spaansch eskader, bestaande uit negen vaartuigen, waaronder zich het fregat Ligera, en de oorlogs brik Hercules bevonden, kwam onlangs voor deze reede en bleef aldaar gedurende vier dagen af en aan liggen. Men verwachte in het algemeen dat zy eene landing zouden ondernemen, waarom een ieder dan ook met gretigheid gereed was om hun met een hartelyk welkom te ontvangen, doch wat ook de reden hiervan zy, zy verdwenen uit het gezigt en zakten benedenswinds af, waarschynelyk om hun geluk op de eene of andere gedeelte van de kust van Coro te beproeven. De meerdere magt in alle rigtingen verspreid, stelt ons volkomen veilig tegen alle ivyandelyke aanvallen, waar men dezelven ook zoude mogen beproeven. De gewapende schoener Conejo is door den Columbiaanschen kaper Vencedor van het eskader afgesneden, en deszelfs kapitein en ekwipagie zyn thans alhier in veilige bewaring gebragt."

Een brief van Puerto Cabello gedagteekend laatstleden Maandag zegt—" Zedert uw vertrek is er nog niets uitgelekt. Een Fransche oorlogs brik is hier aangekomen met eene schoener onder derzelver convooi, om zich by de korvet en brik van Martinique te voegen. De oorlogs brik deed La Guayra aan, en liet het Spaansche eskader vóór die plaats, en hoorde s'anderen daags eene kannonade. De gewapende schoener welke van hier naar Porto Rico vertrokken was, werd 24 uren daarna door een patriotsche brik genomen.

Door de aankomst van vaartuigen van St. Thomas in deze week, vernemen wy, dat het Amerikaansche eskader, waarnamen in deze zeeën zoo verlangde te St. Bartholomeus was aangekomen. Men berigt dat hetzelve uit vyf vaartuigen bestaat te weten, de korvet Hornet, de brikken Spark, en Enterprise, en de schoeners Purpois, Shark, en Grampus. Men meld dat eene brik en twee van de schoeners, achtereenvolgend te St. Croix zyn aangekomen; en men heeft te St. Thomas berigt dat de brik op jagt van eene schoener onder Spaansche vlag was vertrokken.

Een brief gedagteekend St. Thomas 14den dezer, zegt dat het oogmerk van het vertrek van de Britsche korvet Falmouth naar Puerto Cabello was om de Engelsche kutter Ardent, op te eisschen welke door de Spanjaarden eenige tyd geleden genomen, en te Puerto Cabello verbeurd was verklaard. Wy vernemen dat dezelve terug zal gegeven worden.

Een ander brief van dezelfde dagteekening zegt.—" Een vaartuig van Boston kwam op den 11den alhier aan, met 12 dagen reis, en brengt berigten uit Engeland tot den 5den October mede, welke melden dat Rusland den oorlog tegen de Turken verklaard heeft.

De Britsche paket Manchester, kwam op een 13den dezer te St. Thomas aam, metde tweede brievenmaal van September.

Z. M.'s brik de Zwaluwe, kapitein De Jonge, zeilde gisteren namiddag op een kruistogt.

Uit de Caracas Courant van den 15den November.

GEMEENEBEST VAN COLUMBIA.

EENE VERGELYKENDE BESCHOUWING VAN HET GEDRAG DER SPAANSCHE EN COLUMBIAANSCHE KRUIZERS.

OFFICIELE DEPECHE.

Excellentie!—De oorlogsbrik Conqueror, kwam heden binnen deze haven en berigt dat zy te lywaards van Curaçao jagt heeft gemaakt op des vyands kaper Centella, en toen zy gereed was met haar het gevecht aantevangen, de nacht aankwam en het laatstgenoemde vaartuig ontsnapte. Dat zy echter den volgenden dag een Nederlandsch vaartuig, prys van de Centella, van Rio-de-la Hache naar Curaçao bestemd, ontmoete. Dat zy hetzelve in bezit nam en een prysmeester en vier man aan boord zette en dat zoodra zy voor de haven van Curaçao kwam, zy het gemeld vaartuig binnen dezelve zondt' maar de vyf gevangenen aan boord hieldt.

God beware Uwe Excellentie vele jaren,—Guayra, den 9den November."

FRANCISCO AVENDAÑO.

Onpartydige Vreemdelingen!—Wier gastvryheid jegens de onderdanen van Spanje en Columbia, door de verwisselingen van het geluk beurtelings op uwe stranden geworpen, U regt geeft op den schoonsten aanspraak van dankbaarheid en achting van beiden: aanschouw in dit voorbeeld het karakter en stelzel van onze tegenstrevers: aanschouw de onze: let op de tegenstrydigheid in het gedrag van de onderdrukkers en de onderdrukten. De laatstgenoemden reeds onafhankelyk en de edelmoedigste grondbeginzelen koesterende. Laat deze gebeurtenis U overreden dat onze vyanden van ter zyde uwe eigene zyn, en U overtuigen dat onze worsteling niet langer voor U onverschillig zyn kan. Dat daar het nimmer kan werden verwacht dat Columbia zal vergaan of tot eene schandelyke vrede toetreden, uw pligt U gebiedt met ons belang te stellen in het ten einde brengen van dezen verwoestenden oorlog, welke ook U treft; en het kwaad waarvan, door het onvruchtbaarmaken van ons land, uwe naburige bezittingen zeker zal kwellen; terwyl onze vyanden, gelyk zy thans doen, onder het voorgeven van onze havens te blokkeeren, uwe vaartuigen verontrusten, en ten einde onzen handel te belemmeren, een zeer gewigtig gedeelte van den uwen verwoesten en vernielen. Deze bestaande twist is nadeelig voor U: de vrede van het Gemeenebest zal vele onheilen van U afweren en tot uwen voorspoed bydragen. Het gedrag der Spaansche kruizers bewyst duidelyk deze waarheid.

Porto Rico, 7den Oct.—Wy hebben alhier de volgende berigten uit Spanje ontvangen:—

Den 1sten September zond de minister van den staat de paspoorten aan de heeren Revenga en Echeverria, afgevaardigden van Columbia, die aan dit hof gekomen waren om met onze regering te onderhandelen. De heer Zea, zal insgelyks binnen kort naar Parys vertrekken; men zegt dat de beweegreden dezer handelwyze onzer regering gegrond is op het breken van den wapenstilstand door de insurgenten. De verbittering van het volk tegen deze afgevaardigden is aanmerkelyk toegenomen zedert dat men alhier de noodlottige tydingen van Venezuela ontvangen heeft, zoo dat de regering genoodzaakt geweest is deze heeren onder escorte naar Frankryk te doen voeren, ten einde hen tegen de beledigingen van het gemeen te beschermen.

De buitengewone cortes waren op den 24sten September byeengeroepen; nadere tydingen zeggen dat Ferdinand VII. toebereidselen gemaakt had om te vlugten, doch dat dezelve ontdekt was en dat Z. M. benevens den minister van oorlog en vele andere personen, gearresteerd en in zekerheid gebragt waren.

Sunday being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth-Day, the customary demonstrations of respect were observed on the occasion.

On Tuesday His Majesty's brig Swallow, of 18 guns, captain De Jonge, arrived from Surinam, after a passage of 10 days, and will remain for some time on this station to give protection to our commerce. On coming to anchor the Swallow saluted, which was returned from the Water Fort.

Accounts have been received by this conveyance of a conspiracy of extensive ramifications having been discovered among some bad disposed slaves belonging to several plantations situated on the confines of Surinam, which separate that colony from Esequibo and Berbice. The conspirators, we are informed, had for their object the destruction of the whites, and consequently the plunder of their property. One white person, an overseer, is stated to have been murdered by them. Tranquillity had, however, been in a great measure restored when the Swallow sailed, in consequence of a detachment of the garrison having been promptly marched to the scene of disturbance. The principal ringleaders had been made prisoners, and conducted to the city of Paramaribo. Commissioners had proceeded to the district where the insurrection began, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information for carrying on the

trials of the slaves concerned, which would take place with the least possible delay.

On Thursday, at noon, a salute was fired from His Majesty's brig Swallow, in honor of the Birth-Day of His Excellency the Governor.

By the Macdonough, Auger, we received from our Correspondent in New York, a file of the National Advocate to the 26th ultimo, from which we have taken the extracts that appear in our last page.

A cessation of hostilities between the contending armies of the Patriots and Royalists in Mexico had taken place. On the 11th of August colonel Santana had agreed to a proposition made by the vice roy, that the gates should be thrown open next day, that the prisoners on both sides should be liberated, and that the country people should be allowed to come in, but in no great numbers. Articles of adjustment, 17 in number, had been entered into at Cordova, between Don Juan O'Donoju, vice king, and Don Manuel Yturbide, commander in chief of the imperial Mexican forces, upon the basis—1st, That Mexico shall be sovereign and independent, and called the Mexican Empire—2d, Its government to be a moderate constitutional monarchy—and, 3d, That Ferdinand 7th, in going to Mexico, should reign, in default his heirs or successors. Two commissioners, from Don Juan O'Donoju, were to proceed to Spain with the treaty, and in the mean time the cortes of Mexico offer the crown to Ferdinand, and request his compliance with the 3d article.

Caracas Gazettes have come to hand this week. We have translated from them the most interesting parts of their contents, which will be found inserted below.

The Caracas Gazette of the 15th inst. after taking notice of the Spanish flotilla, which lay off and on the port of La Guayra, says:

"The best dispositions, the greatest activity and enthusiasm, the firmest resolution were manifested on this occasion, throughout the capital and in every place, to watch the motions of the enemy. Armed men were seen in all directions hastening forward in the defence of the country. Determined to support the government with all their faculties, and to punish the temerity of a weak and stupid enemy; they have shown themselves worthy of the most unbounded applause of their chieftains. All wished the approach of the enemy, in order to welcome it with a lasting proof, that the day of the victories of Columbia is arrived.

"H. E. general Josef Antonio Paez, arrived this day in this capital, with a strong division, after having left an adequate force on the line against Puerto Cabello, and 700 men in the Vallies of Aragua; impatient to face brigadier general Morales, He seeks him every where, while his brave followers, stimulated by the fire of their leader, pant for the moment of displaying their martial deeds at the close of this campaign, whereby the handful of the still surviving foe will be laid low, who might dare to dispute the field with the warriors who have dispersed and foiled them in all directions."

The following extract of a letter, received from our Correspondent in La Guayra, contains some further information relative to the proceedings of the expedition of Morales.

Extract of a letter dated La Guayra 17th November, 1821.

"A Spanish squadron, composed of nine vessels, among which were the frigate Ligera and brig of war Hercules, appeared off this port, and kept plying off and on for four days. It was generally expected they would have attempted to effect a landing; hence all hands were anxiously waiting to give them a hearty welcome; but be the reason what it may, they disappeared, and proceeded to leeward, probably to try their luck on some part of the coast of Coro. The massy force which we have scattered in all directions, renders our situation, however, perfectly safe wherever an attack may be ventured by the enemy. The armed schooner Conejo was cut off from the squadron by the Columbian privateer Vencedor, the captain and crew of which are now safely lodged in this place."

A letter from Puerto Cabello, dated Monday last, says—"Nothing of moment has transpired since you left. A French brig of war has come in with a schooner under convoy, to join the corvette and brig from Martinique. The brig of war touched at La Guayra, and left the Spanish squadron off the place; next day heard a cannonading. The privateer schooner that sailed from here for Porto Rico was taken twenty-four hours out by a Patriot brig."

By the arrivals from St. Thomas this week, we learn that the American squadron, so anxiously looked for in these seas, had arrived at St. Bartholomews. It is reported to consist of five vessels, viz. sloop of war Hornet, brigs Spark and Enterprize, and schooner, Porpois, Shark, and Grampus. A brig and two of the schooners are stated to have subsequently arrived at St. Croix; and it was reported in St. Thomas that the brig had gone out in chase of a vessel under Spanish colours.

A letter dated St. Thomas 14th instant says, that the object of the British sloop of war Falmouth in going to Puerto Cabello, was to claim the English cutter Ardent, captured some time ago by the Spaniards, and condemned in Puerto Caballo. It was understood that she would be given up.

Another letter of the same date says.—"A vessel from Boston arrived here on the 11th, twelve days passage, and brings accounts from England to the 5th October, which state that Russia had declared war against the Turks."

His Majesty's brig Swallow, capt. De Jonge, sailed yesterday afternoon on a cruize.

The British packet Manchester, arrived at St. Thomas on the 12th instant with the second September mail.

From the Caracas Gazette of November 15.

REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE CONDUCT OF THE SPANISH AND COLUMBIAN CRUIZERS.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

Most Excellent Sir.—The brig of war Conqueror arrived to day in this port, and states that to leeward of Curaçao she gave chase to the enemy's privateer Centella, and when prepared to give her battle night came on and the latter escaped. That the following day, however, she fell in with a Dutch vessel, a prize to the Centella, bound from Rio de la Hacha to Curaçao. That she took possession of her, and found on board a prize-master and four men; and that as soon as she came opposite the harbour of Curaçao, she sent the said vessel into that port, but detained the five prisoners on board.

God preserve Y. E. many years. Guaira, 9th November, 1821.

FRANCISCO AVENDAÑO.

IMPARTIAL STRANGERS!—Whose hospitality towards the subjects of both the governments of Spain and Columbia, by the reverses of fortune alternately cast upon your shores, entitles you to the fairest claim of gratitude and regard from both. Behold in this instance the character and system of our opponents: behold our own: mark the contrast between the conduct of the oppressors and the oppressed. The latter already independent, and professing the most liberal principles. Let this event persuade you that our enemies are indirectly your own, and convince you that our struggle can no longer be indifferent to you. That since it can never to be expected that Columbia will perish, nor yield to an ignominious peace, duty bids you interest yourselves with us to terminate this desolating war, which affects you too; and the evils whereof, by sterilizing our country, will of course affict your neighboring possessions; while our enemies, as they now do, under the pretext of blockading our ports, harass your vessels, and in order to obstruct our commerce, ruin and destroy a very important part of your own. This existing contest is injurious to you: the peace of the Republic will remove from you many evils, and contribute to your prosperity. The conduct of the Spanish cruizers clearly bespeaks this truth.

Official despatch of H. E. the Liberator-President, to the President of the Congress.

SIR,—Called by Y. E. to lay down the oath as President of the State, I have the honor to say, that I obey with gratitude the will of the General Congress. But Y. E. will please to submit to its wisdom the following considerations, previous to my being compelled to accept a station which so often I have renounced.

When public calamities made me take up arms to liberate my country, I consulted neither my forces, nor my talents. I yielded to the despair arising from the horrid spectacle of my country in chains; and when placed myself at the head of the military enterprizes which have kept up the struggle for upwards of eleven years, it was not with the idea of holding the reins of government, but with the firm resolution of never presiding over the same. In my heart I swore to be no more than a soldier, to militate but in war; in peace to be a simple citizen. Ready to sacrifice in behalf of the public service my properties, my blood, nay my very glory, I can, however, not go so far as to make a sacrifice of my conscience, fully aware as I am, of my inability to rule over Columbia and of my ignorance in every branch of the administration. I am not the magistrate needed by the Republic for her happiness: a soldier by necessity and inclination only, my destiny is circumscribed to the field or to the barracks. The cabinet is to me a site of disgust; my natural propensities keep me aloof from it, especially as I have cherished and improved those sentiments by every means in my power, merely that I should never accept a situation opposed to the public cause and to my own honor.

If notwithstanding this candid exposition, the General Congress, persist in charging me with the executive command, I will submit merely from obedience; but I do protest against accepting the title of president longer than during the war; and under the condition that I may be authorized to continue the campaign at the head of my army, leaving the government of the state exclusively to H. E. general Santander, who has so justly deserved to be elected as Vice-President by the Congress, and whose talents, virtues, zeal and activity promise to the Republic the most happy results from his administration.

Rosario de Cucuta, 1st October, 1821,

BOLIVAR.

From the Caracas Gazette of the 1st November.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE SURRENDER OF CUMANA TO THE COLUMBIANS.

PROPOSAL made by the governor of Cumana, Don Josef Caturla, colonel of the Spanish national armies, for the surrender thereof to his excellency Josef Francisco Bermudez, general of the armies of Columbia, and commander in chief of the troops now in front of the aforesaid place.

Article 1.—The surrender will be effected with the evacuation of all the fortifications belonging to said place, the delivery whereof will be made with all due formalities by the officers now in command of the same, to those who are appointed to replace them.

1.—Granted.

2.—The garrison will be prisoners of war, and will march off with the honors prescribed by the victors.

2.—Granted.

3.—They shall be embarked in Columbian vessels to the Island of Porto Rico, and the troops will be allowed to take with them their arms, knapsacks and cloathing, and the officers their equipage, families and servants, in case they may wish to do so. The sick now in the military hospital, will, on their recovery, be transferred to the said island of Porto Rico.

3.—Granted in all its parts, except as regards their arms, which will be received outside of the place by an officer of the Republic.

4.—The right of property and of personal security to the inhabitants of this place will be respected, whatever might hitherto have been their political opinions, and this right those individualy will enjoy, who are at present in this place, notwithstanding at some former period they may have taken the oath of allegiance to the Republic of Columbia in any part of the province of Venezuela, and consequently shall neither be insulted nor plundered.

4.—The right of property, and of personal security to all the inhabitants of this place, whatever might hitherto have been their political opinions, granted. But not so with respect to the properties of individuals who may be found in this place, after having formerly taken the oath of allegiance to the government of Columbia, which properties will be subject to the laws.

5.—The public papers and archives shall likewise be respected, in order to avoid confusion, which has been experienced on former occasions.——5. Granted.

6.—In order to avoid all disorders between the troops of both parties which might arise either from personal resentment, relationship, or opinions, the Columbians will enter this place when the Spanish troops shall have evacuated it, which they will do by a different road, on the day and hour to be appointed by his excellency, as soon as the vessels will be ready, which are destined to transport them.

6.—The Spanish troops will evacuate the city between nine and ten o'clock to morrow, in the manner prescribed in the said article, and it will be my care to appoint the day and hour of their embarking, which can not be so easily effected with the promptitude desired.

7.—If any of the inhabitants, either singly on having families and servants, should wish to proceed to some other place, the necessary passports will be immediately granted to them by the government for that purpose, if there should be room left for them in the transport vessels, which are to carry away the troops, if not they will postpone their departure until an opportunity presents itself; or until they may provide one.

7.—Granted, with the only exception that they will not be allowed to embark in the vessels destined for the troops.

8.—Taking into consideration the miserable situation to which this place is reduced, and the prevailing scarcity of specie, the circulation of copper coin will be permitted, for the relief of so many unfortunate inhabitants.

8.—Rejected in all its parts, as being contrary to the measures of the Republican government.

Cumana, 15th October, 1821.

JOSEF CATURLA.

Proposal of general Bermudez, which will form the following article in this capitulation.

9th.—The troops previous to their embarking will be interrogated by the chiefs, commissioned on both sides for that purpose, in order that those who are willing to enlist in the service of the Republic may do so, by expressing their desire.

This will also hold good with respect to slaves under the denomination of servants, to effect which object I have appointed lieutnant colonel Juan Josef Quintero.

Head quarters, at the mouth of the River, 15th October, 1821—11.

The general in chief,

J. FRANCISCO BERMUDEZ.

9.—Agreed. Having on my part appointed lieutenant colonel Don Salvador de Medina, for the purposes mentioned in the preceding article. JOSEF CATURLA.

Porto Rico Oct. 7.—The following news has been received here from Spain:—

On the 1st of September the minister of state sent passports to the envoys from Columbia, Messrs. Revenga and Echeverria, who had come to this court to treat on the part of their government. Mr. Zea will likewise proceed shortly to Paris. It is said that the motives for this proceeding are founded on the breach of the armistice by the insurgents. The discontent of the people against these envoys increased in a remarkable degree, since the fatal news have been received from Venezuela, so much so that the government was under the necessity of conveying the two former gentlemen under a military escort to France, in order to protect them against the insults of the rabble.

The extraordinary cortes was convoked for the 24th September. Latter accounts say that Ferdinand 7th, had made preparations to escape, but that be had been discovered; and that his majesty and also the minister of war, and many other persons had been arrested and put in secure places.

ZIE VERVOLG.

To the Editor of the Curaçao Courant.

The mind of mortals, in perverseness strong,
Imbibes with dire docility the wrong.

SIR.—The essay which appeared in your last number is rather a specimen of elegant composition, than what it was generally expected to be, a refutation to the "Native of Curaçao." In sooth, Mr. Editor, the more we compare the two pieces together, the more we are convinced of the little analogy there is between them.—"The Friend of Man," on entering upon his subject, seems to have dipped his pen into the ink of Lethe, and forgetting the real object of his comments, starts wildly into other particulars, far different from those under review, and attempts to prove that the emigration has been highly beneficial to this island, as though the subject had been disputed before; and perorates still more wildly, with arraigning the want of hospitality towards the emigrants who took shelter here.

Now, Sir, it had been my intention to withdraw from the scene of action, as after having stated facts which speak for themselves, and which no prismatic eloquence can destroy, nothing more remained to be said on this head; but as it were unjustly deserting the cause we have espoused—our country's cause—by silently passing over the opinion of strangers, perhaps, who know not the locality of the place, it may not be amiss. "*for the sake of perspicuity,*" to contradict what has been advanced with respect to the emigration.

The emigration, so far from having been beneficial, has been very baleful to the general mass in this island. Even allowing that it did at first sight introduce a free circulation of metalics, and thereby rendered the means of subsistence more visible to us; still, it created at the same time an intolerable scarcity of every article of food throughout the island, and produced a material revolution in the domestic economy; indeed with the exception of a very few, very few comparatively, whose situation in life enabled them to counterbalance the effects of this scarcity, by means of commercial and local advantages, the middle and the poorest class which constitute the generality of the inhabitants, and whose fate is the real standard whereby the happiness or the misfortune of a country is tested, have been pining away for want of every necessary—and like Tantalus, gazed with greedy eyes on that with which it was out of their power to provide themselves.

The second far fetched objection is the want of hospitality towards the homeless fugitives, which, however, needs no reply, as it is an incontrovertible fact that the emigrants have been received and treated here with becoming decorum; and if even it be urged, that the Curaçao people chiefly lean towards the South American cause, still this proves by no means that their hearts have been callous to the fate of the sufferers. But the "Friend of Man" seems to insinuate, that while the emigrants resided under our roofs no animadversions should have been made against the illegal carryings on of their privateers: Admirable logic, to be sure: but he could more judiciously have stated, that while *they* resided among us, and enjoyed the most unbounded benefits of protection and hospitality, *they* might have prevented, and many among them had the power to prevent, the injuries done to this colony, from which, too, they derived all the necessary resources for their forces on the Main. More: he tells us, we should not remonstrate for the offences "against the subjects of that nation, with whom we are on friendly terms" and against whom, then, would he have us remonstrate? against the Turks or the Greeks? This is, indeed, altogether a new theory in politics, which will appear ridiculous even in the eyes of those whose favor it is intended to court.

The "Friend of Man" rages also because the distresses of this island have been introduced as akin to the circumstances of the emigration. He tells us "Curaçao is barren," as though we had not predicated our original remarks on this very basis. But how unnaturally he speculates, when he cannot trace the immediate connection of a cause with its effects, and conceive that from the one the others naturally flow. The evils of the prevailing drought grew heavier on the head of the middle and the poorer class, in proportion as an encrease of mouths rendered the dearth of every article of food more great and sensible. We deny not that the drought would have existed, with or without the emigration, but this much we affirm, that in the latter case, its effects would have been less seriously felt by the majority of the inhabitants. The emigration was, as it were, the avant coureur to the new system of piracy, whereby the wheels of our navigation were obstructed in their course, and our seafaring citizens, for a time, destitute of their scanty fare.

But, Mr. Editor, as it was not my purpose to engage in a political disquisition, for which I am not qualified, but merely to state facts, the important tendency whereof comes home to the heart of all who are therein concerned, I will now take my leave upon this topic, and like Cincinnatus of old, after having performed the task of a virtuous citizen, quit the field for other more pleasing avocations, to re-appear but when duty bids again.

Celestial powers! that piety regard,
From you my labors wait their last reward.

A NATIVE OF CURACAO.

NEW YORK Oct. 3 to 26.

PIRACY.—We are happy to perceive, that a small and efficient squadron is destined to cruise among the West India Islands for pirates. Of late they have committed so many daring robberies, as to check our commerce considerably, and increase the premium of insurance. Some prompt examples must be made of these freebooters, or we shall fare as bad as our ancestors did in the days of the famous Blackbeard.

MEXICO.—We have been favored with the perusal of letters dated at Tampico, in Mexico, as late as the 17th of August. They state that the whole of that kingdom is in a state of revolution. All the provinces lying north of Mexico have proclaimed their independence. General Don Augustine Yturvide is commander in chief of the republican army. The second in command is gen. Don Jose Cruz, a native of Spain, and late capt. gen. of the province of Guadalaxara. The 3d and 4th in command are gen. Don Jose Negrete and Don Joaquin de Arredondo. The second named general has left the kingdom with 800 men and $180.000, on his way to the United States, by land. News had reached Tampico, that the vice king Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, had abandoned his command, and in trying to make his escape towards Vera Cruz, had been taken and carried to Mexico, a prisoner. Gen. Navella had been proclaimed by the royalists vice king in his place. The following cities and towns have become independent, viz. the city and province of Guadalaxara, the city of Zacatecas, the city of San Lewis Rortsi, the city of Guanaxuato, the city of Valadolid, and a great number of others.—The present state of the country is represented to be dreadful. Accompanying these letters, is a proclamation in Spanish of general Yturvide, the commander in chief of the republican army, which shows the objects this general has in view.

The steam boat Mexicano, built and fitted out in this city last May, is now running from the Havana to Vera Cruz and from thence to Tampico, and from the latter place back to Havana.

Truly Awful!—The brig Maryland, Bucking, arrived at this port yesterday, in 18 days from Curaçao on the 20th September, in lat 20 37 N. fell in with the wreck of the brig Boston, of Salem, from St. Domingo, with a cargo of mahogany. The brig was upset in a squall on the 12th; her masts were cut away, when she righted, but the hull remained water-logged. Capt. Doyle was washed overboard when she upset, and drowned; on the 23d the mate perished for want of food, and on the 26th John Reds, a seaman, expired from the same cause—for shocking to relate, these distressed men were without any other food but a few grains of Indian corn or fluids that proceeded from their own bodies, for 15 days! 3 of the remaining crew were taken from the wreck and kindly treated by captain Bucking, and have arrived in good health in the brig. One poor fellow was left (evidently in the pangs of death) on the wreck, too weak to be removed.—*Balt. Patriot*

Piracy and Murder.—The Charleston Gazette of the 9th Oct. contains a long account of the capture of three American vessels at the entrance of the Spanish harbor of Matanzas on the 27th Sept. viz. the brig John, Smith; the schr. Milo, of Bristol; and the Collector, of Rhode Island; by a launch fitted out at Matanzas, and manned by 1 Portuguese, 6 Spaniards, and 2 Englishmen. These 9 villains "killed the captain and two men of the schr. and then ordered her to the northward; *murdered all the crew of the brig, and opened their entrails, hanged them by the ribs to the mast, and afterwards set fire to the vessel, and all were consumed!!* The sloop was more fortunate; the pirates contented themselves with severely beating the crew and plundering her of the most valuable articles on board; they then collected the combustibles and set them on fire, and left her, hoping, as in the case of the brig, to consume vessel and crew together; but these last fortunately had strength sufficient to take to her long boat, and have safely got back to Matanzas. On their arrival they applied to the governor for protection; and after some delay, he allowed the Americans in the place to arm in pursuit of the pirates. Three boats full set out in quest of them, and, after a cruise of 36 hours, have just returned without success."

PERNAMBUCO.—Letters have been received at Baltimore, and at Philadelphia, from Pernambuco, dated the 15th and 16th September, which concur in stating, that the patriots, from 9 to 12,000 strong, were in hourly expectation of entering that place. They were in full march, and only 9 miles distant from the city on the 16th; and the collector had fled for refuge on board a vessel lying in the harbor. The inhabitants are stated, by one of the writers, to be all "king and constitution" men, but as poor as rats; "not ten dollars in the place."

Independence of South America.—The Floridian of the 8th September, states, that a letter had been received at that place, from Havana, containing the important intelligence, that despatches were received at the island, from Madrid, announcing the conclusion of a treaty between the Cortes and South America, *recognizing the Independence of the Americans in three separate governments.* This was the extent of the information, and the source whence it came is stated to have been most respectable.

Rise on Flour.—The price of flour has got up in this place and in Philadelphia to eight dollars a barrel, in consequence of the statements, which have been set afloat since the arrival of the Hercules, of the failure of the crops in England. We observe by the London Courier of the 14th eSptember, the *latest* paper in town, that the rise in the price of wheat in Mark-lane *on that day* was only *two shillings* a quarter; and the Editor plainly intimates, that *speculators* would no doubt take advantage of the unfavorable state of the weather "for housing grain, to raise the price of that article." It certainly does not appear, that there has been a "total failure" of the harvest. By the returns from all parts of the kingdom, the reverse of this seems to have been the case. The apprehensions arose from a prevalence of wet weather, which may not have proved so fatal to the grain already cut, and in the field, as to justify the advance that has taken place among us.—At least, we ought to wait till we receive farther accounts, and not involve ourselves in ruinous speculations. We should also recollect, that the harvest has terminated favourably on the continent of Europe, where Great Britain can receive supplies with greater facility than from this country; and that even a partial failure of the crops in England, will not avail us, unless the ports are opened; an event which will assuredly not take place unless grain reaches a much higher price than is quoted in the last accounts.

It is a remarkable fact, that many of the fruit trees on Long Island, that were nearly stripped of their fruit by the gale on the 3d ult. are now in blossom; that is, the blossoms appear on the limbs on the south side of the tree, and some of the fruit that was left still remaining on the north side.

It is reported that an English vessel, from Jamaica having on board a company of performers, with their musicians and instruments, in passing the west end of Cuba, was approached by a piratical cruizer, whereupon the band struck up a martial tune in the loudest style—and the bucanniers immediately tacked ship and fled, apparently supposing they were getting alongside of a vessel of war and exposing their necks to the halter they merited.

Translated for the National Intelligencer.

Extract from an Ordinance of the King of the Netherlands for a new system of direct and indirect imposts, dated 11th July, 1821.

Art. I. From and after the year 1822, the system of imposts of the kingdom shall be established in the manner explained in the following article:

Art. II. With regard to the duty of foreign tonnage, care shall be taken that the *maximum* do not exceed three fourths of the present duty; in respect to foreign vessels, regard shall at all times be had to the manner in which our vessels are treated in other nations as to the analogous duties, in order that their vessels may be treated as the vessels of the Netherlands are treated, or that the principles of reciprocity, or of reprisals, may be applied to them, according to circumstances.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Aug. 27.—General Morillo is put upon his trial. The minister of war has been dismissed, to satisfy the club *Fontana d' Or*; and our journals received orders to publish that he had resigned. To-day, the whole of his colleagues threaten to give in their resignations, if the representation which they have made to the king respecting the dismissal of the war minister be not attended to. The war department is now confided to Don Diego Contador, naval commandant, who is upwards of sixty years of age.

The orators of the Club Fontana d' Or have just publicly denounced the Infant Don Carlos, as being at the head of an extentive conspiracy, which has for its object, the re-establishment of the monarchical government, which, say they, is supported, not only by the Spaniards of the royal party, but by the afrancesados and the Americans.

It was yesterday announced at the club that general Morillo was at the head of a counter-revolutionary project, and that it was proved by papers which had been founded upon his person.

We are in the expectation of disastrous events in this capital, and that they will immediately take place. All those who have any thing to lose are hastening from Madrid. All the coaches are taken up, and their number will not suffice to convey those who wish to depart.—*Gazette de France.*

Extract of a letter same date as above—The envoys of Bolivar, who were in this capital to treat with the government, have received orders to quit the Spanish territory."—*Journal des Debats.*